

# THE AMERICAN

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VOL. X.—NO 259.

PHILADELPHIA, SATURDAY, JULY 25, 1885.

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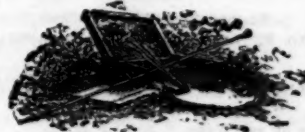
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### CONTENTS OF THIS NUMBER:

	PAGE
REVIEW OF THE WEEK, . . . . .	179
EDITORIALS:	
Ulysses S. Grant, . . . . .	181
Mr. Roach's Failure, . . . . .	182
College and University, . . . . .	182
WEEKLY NOTES: . . . . .	183
SPECIAL ARTICLES:	
Statistics of the Liquor Traffic, . . . . .	184
Funeral Reform, . . . . .	185
Shakespeare Bibliographies, . . . . .	185
Francis Lieber in Germany, . . . . .	185
SPECIAL CORRESPONDENCE:	
The Inventions Exhibition, . . . . .	186
REVIEWS:	
Ely's "Recent American Socialism," . . . . .	187
Dawes's "How We Are Governed," . . . . .	188
Illustrated Verdenahistorie, . . . . .	188
ART:	
Art in the Daily Papers, . . . . .	188
Notes, . . . . .	188
COMMUNICATIONS:	
Senator Logan's Candidacy in 1888, . . . . .	189
AUTHORS AND PUBLISHERS, . . . . .	189
NOTES ON PERIODICALS, . . . . .	190
PUBLICATIONS RECEIVED, . . . . .	191
DRIFT, . . . . .	191

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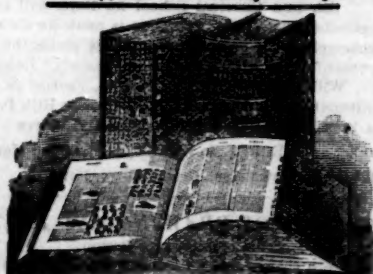
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# THE AMERICAN.

VOL. X.—NO 250.

PHILADELPHIA, SATURDAY, JULY 25, 1885.

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## REVIEW OF THE WEEK.

THE subject of the most genuine interest for the past ten days has been the intense heat. This intemperate zone very commonly sees a broiling summer follow an unusually cold winter just by way of compensation. So we have been having torrid weather to make up for the cold wave Manitoba sent us in January. The heat is the worse to endure because it is accompanied by a prolonged drought, which has turned the very pasture-fields into dust-heaps, and checked the growth of everything but corn. The trees especially have suffered, and in some parts of the country a good number are likely to die, from the combined effect of drought and the stings of the cicadas. These stings have destroyed in many cases by far the greater number of the leaves on the trees, giving them a much diminished leaf surface to be spread into the air for the absorption of food and moisture.

That the human race is to go on forever acquiescing in the weather as an ultimate fact, is a belief we refuse to entertain. The thunder shower which invariably closes the glorious Fourth, indicates that it is within our reach to check prolonged drought at least. And if instead of exploding small quantities of gunpowder on the ground we were to explode a ton of dynamite at one hundred points in the upper atmosphere, the result might be still more effective.

There must be some compensations even with unpleasant weather. People die in small numbers of heat in such weather, but rarely in large numbers by any epidemic. And the two bitter winters which have just followed each other have rid us in great measure of that feathered nuisance, the sparrow. Outside the cities at least his reign is over, and the more peaceful and songful birds are lifting their heads again. Even in the cities his host must have been thinned out. A friend tells us he saw the floor of the upper story of a warehouse in Cleveland covered with their corpses last winter.

IN pursuance of the announced purpose to secure an honest collection of the duties on imports, the Secretary of the Treasury has sent a circular to manufacturers, suggesting the substitution of specific for *ad valorem* duties. This certainly is a move in the right direction, but it is one which must be undertaken with caution and foresight. American Free Traders nearly always have preferred *ad valorem* duties to specific although the English practice points the other way. Protectionists have always preferred specific to *ad valorem* duties, both because they are more effectually protective, and because they tend to secure honest collections. But immediate transition of our duties from *ad valorem* to specific duties might be effected in such a way as to destroy the protective character of the Tariff. A thirty per cent. duty on a given article may be but a small charge per pound in the present condition of prices. Should there be a marked rise in prices, then a specific duty of that amount might prove too small to furnish any protection. It will be necessary therefore to take an average of prices for the last twenty years, rather than the present selling price, to ascertain what specific duty would be equally protective with any *ad valorem* duty in the tariff.

In some cases specific duties cannot be substituted for *ad valorem*; but these are very few. A specific duty on raw sugars would be a premium on the importation of the higher grades, since the difference between a lower grade and a higher is simply the presence of a certain percentage of dirt and refuse, which refining is to eliminate. Another difficult, and perhaps impossible case, is that of silks. Any specific duty which would protect the American manufacturers of dress silks, would shut out the grades of silks used in making umbrellas.

Mr. Manning seems to be aware that caution is needed, and he asks for information as to the necessities of each industry. His circular does not indicate a purpose to deal in any high-handed fashion with the protective features of the tariff. But we fear that the Free Traders may not contemplate with much satisfaction the spectacle of a Secretary of the Treasury asking advice from the manufacturers in such a matter.

THE Postmaster-General having refused to distribute amongst American steamship lines the money voted by the last Congress for that purpose, those lines have refused to carry the mail, and the Pacific steamship company has withdrawn its vessels from the Australian route. Until this year the United States Post-Office had authority to compel American steamships to take the mails at any price it chose to offer. The last Congress repealed this iniquitous feature of the law in the very bill which placed \$400,000 in the Postmaster-General's hand to be used at his discretion in paying compensation. So the Post-Office will have to make such arrangements as it can with foreign companies. Not only the mails for Australia, but all those for South America, will have to be forwarded to England for transportation by English steamers, causing a delay of from nine to thirteen days in their delivery. This is very much of a retrograde movement for the United States Post-Office, at a time when other countries are making every exertion and sparing no reasonable outlay to secure speedy delivery. The British government has been paying American railroads \$200,000 a year and upwards to carry its Australian mails to San Francisco, as the shortest and swiftest route to Australia. The Australian colonies have paid the Pacific Steamship Company a still larger sum in subsidies to carry the same mails to Sydney. But the line has fallen short of paying by a small sum, which Colonel Vilas could have advanced and would not. So the route to Australia by San Francisco is closed, through the meanness of the only government concerned that has a surplus of revenue.

It is reported that these considerations have begun to weigh with Mr. Vilas since he heard from the Pacific Coast as to what his "penny wise and found foolish" policy involved. He must see that nothing would better suit the Republicans of that quarter than to have him persist. And nothing would do more to enliven the next session of Congress.

As our readers are aware, the New York banks always have refused to take any part in the national experiment to restore the credit of silver. They made a compact with each other to treat silver always as merchandise and never as coin. They thus set themselves in exactly the contrary attitude to that taken by the Bank of England, which offered our government all the support it could give in rehabilitating that metal. As their dealings with the government are very large, and as the secretaries of the Treasury ever since the resumption of specie payments have been in agreement with them, this refusal to accept silver has operated to drain the gold out of the Treasury and to leave the silver there. But at last they have come to the end of that process, and either they must take silver in payment of their claims, or they must forego payment. They have decided to adopt a plan by which they seem to adhere to their anti-silver resolutions, while in reality they abandon them. In close and friendly coöperation with their friend, Mr. Manning, they have resolved to advance gold to the Treasury, and to accept therefor certificates of indebtedness "payable in lawful money of the United States." This is a mere makeshift, as everybody sees. Money thus advanced to the government is represented by these "lawful money" certificates. Either the "lawful money" the banks have agreed to take is gold exclusively, or the banks have backed down from their refusal to take silver. If

the former, the Treasury is no better off for these advances. If the latter, it would have been more honest and candid for both the Treasury and the banks to have announced that they both meant to treat gold and silver on equal terms for the future.

The heroic course for the Treasury to have taken would have been to restore its gold reserve by selling bonds at such prices as they would bring. This course is authorized by the Resumption Act of 1875, and the issue of "lawful money" certificates is not authorized by any statute. But Mr. Manning dare not take a step so extreme in scorn of silver, with his own party in Congress arrayed against him on that issue. So he agreed with the banks to let them down easily, and to disguise their surrender as much as possible.

A CORRESPONDENT of the *Tribune* who has given especial attention to our wheat statistics, finds that we exported 132,000,000 bushels of wheat in the year ending July 1, an increase of about 21,000,000 bushels over the year 1883-4, but that as the price had fallen we received less for our exports by \$3,600,000. The home consumption for food and seed was about 305,000,000 bushels. This deducted 437,000,000 bushels from a total supply of 552,000,000 bushels, leaving 115,000,000 bushels on hand July 1. The Agricultural Bureau estimates this year's crop at 363,000,000 bushels, which added to the surplus on hand gives 478,000,000 bushels for seed, food and export. Unless therefore the foreign demand should be increased—which the condition of European harvests does not promise us—we shall have a surplus of about 41,000,000 bushels on hand this time next year, and need expect no better price for what we have to sell. But if we could reduce the production of wheat 30 per cent. by the substitution of other crops—such as sorghum, flax and upland rice—we would be entirely independent of the foreign market, and would secure steady and good prices to our farmers.

THE figures showing the amount of clearing-house business done by the banks are among the best indications of the general condition of the mercantile world. These show that New York has suffered more than the country generally, its totals having fallen to little more than half what they were in 1882, while the decline outside New York has been but 14 per cent. They also show that until last year the decline in Philadelphia was but slight, while since 1884 there has been a fall of 20 per cent.

THE question is pending before the Attorney-General of New York whether saving-banks shall be authorized under the law of that State to invest their funds in the bonds of the State of Georgia. It is objected that Georgia repudiated its debt in 1873, and having continued to refuse payment on the bonds thus dishonored is in no position to claim the credit which would permit the banks to safely buy her present bonds. The question has stirred up, in New York city particularly, an extended controversy, with the result so far of drawing out nothing to sustain the repudiation side of the case. The old bonds of Georgia were emitted with full authority of the State, were marketed at good prices, and the proceeds applied to public uses,—chiefly the building of railroads. Up to the present time, a trial of the claims of the holders before a judicial tribunal has been prevented by the state pleading its sovereign immunity under the Constitution from being sued at law, and there is hardly room for doubt that only by this harsh method are her creditors prevented from obtaining their due. How she is entitled, under the circumstances, to be placed in the company of those who faithfully keep their obligations, it is not easy to see, and the New York authorities will strike a blow at financial honor and ability, if they throw open the door to her, before she makes an honest settlement of what she has for twelve years refused.

THE Republicans of Virginia have done well to nominate for Governor, Mr. John Sergeant Wise. While he is the son of that fiery Southerner who made sectional speeches in Congress and

sent John Brown to the gallows, he is also the grandson of that faithful and able Pennsylvanian whose name he bears; and while he served under the Confederate colors against the Union, he is one of those who honorably recognize from the Southern side that the war is over, and means to see that equal rights are more than a name in Virginia. Unlike some of his associates, there is more in him than repudiation. He has the family energy and dauntlessness, and that regard for right which made his father so fearless and so successful in fighting the Know-Nothing movement. As there is nothing to choose between the two Virginia parties, now, in the matter of the State debt, and as the regular Republican party of Virginia was killed at Chicago last summer, our sympathies go with Mr. Wise and his friends, who stand for equal rights to white and black, for free elections, and for the promotion of public education.

THERE is an agitation in progress for a change in the governing body of Yale College. Yale was the creation of the Connecticut churches of "the standing order" or Congregationalist establishment. Its charter accordingly vests the government of the institution in a Board of Trustees, a majority of whose members must be the pastors of such churches. The effect of this is to throw upon the faculty the real management of the college, and to leave with them the business of securing the increase of its endowment, and the like. As Yale does not grow rich so fast as Harvard, Columbia, or Princeton, it is thought that a Board of Trustees differently constituted would do better. Especially it is alleged that an ample representation of the alumni in the Board would impart greater vigor to its movements. The chief difficulty is found in the charter of the college, which prescribes the constitution of the Board.

We should regret to see the change made. The European colleges and universities are controlled by their faculties with entire success. In the case of the Scotch universities this control has been established very recently by an Act of Parliament which terminated the control of the town councils. It is found to work well, and to secure the management of the endowments both economically and effectively for the purposes for which they were given. Yale is the only American college which even approaches this method. The control of the Board of Trustees is nearly nominal. A former president of the college declared he would despair of its future, if the Board met more than once a year. This is an index of the slight influence the Board has in its management. And we have heard Yale professors express their great gratification with the liberty of action they thus enjoy.

A VICTORY in southern England, where another Rothschild was chosen for the seat vacated by the one who has become a peer, has cheered the hearts of the Liberals. They are counting up that they will have a majority of 120 over the Tories next November, or 40 over the Tories and Home Rulers together. In 1880 but two newspapers predicted the extent of Mr. Gladstone's victory before the election. THE AMERICAN was one of the two. We now venture a second prediction. It is that Mr. Gladstone's majority over the Tories—if he have any—will not exceed forty, and that the Tories and Home Rulers will be able to outvote him.

PROVIDENCE seems to favor the Tories. Now at least, the English troops are having some successes in the Soudan, and Bismarck—who hates Gladstone—is helping England to get her Egyptian difficulties straightened out. It is quite probable that the English will have his help also in the Afghanistan affair. Yet at one time last week the prospects of a collision between England and Russia seemed so good that Russian securities took a tumble in the bourses of the Continent. The question still at issue is not of great importance. Russia agrees that Afghanistan is to retain the Zulfikar pass. But she claims the possession of a row of hills which lie near its entrance, and which are said to be necessary to the Turcomans in their annual march southward for



winter pasture. The Afghans and the Anglo-Indians of the "Forward!" school insist that the pass has no military value unless these hills go with it. The British government has not committed itself to the position that the Russians must give up these hills, but neither has it assented to their retention by Russia. "Negotiations are in progress," *i. e.*, each party is trying how much it can squeeze out of the other. But that either will fight for the hills is not credible.

THE Tories are trying to outbid the Whigs with the new voters. They have introduced two bills which have a democratic tendency. One is for the rehousing of the poor of East London, on lines suggested by Mr. Chamberlain. The main feature of good in their proposals is to abandon the three prisons, and build homes for the working people on their sites. The proposal to accompany every lease with the implied condition that the tenement shall be made habitable, will do no good. It will only substitute tenancy at will for leasehold. Nor does the bill do anything to meet the real evil, that the control of the local governments is in the hands of the owners of the rookeries.

The Land Purchase Bill for Ireland is a great improvement on the Bright clauses of the Irish Land Law. Thus far those clauses have effected little, because they required the tenant to raise one-third of the purchase money, and the community to become security for the rest. The new bill proposes that the whole purchase money shall be advanced by the Board of Works, and that no security but that of the land itself shall be asked. This is quite in the line of what Mr. Parnell asked when the Land Law was under discussion. But it will not satisfy a very large party among the Home Rulers. Some of them regard it as a plan to relieve the Irish landlords of their difficulties. Mr. Davitt and his faction think it a mistake to create a peasant proprietorship or abolish rent. They want to see rent confiscated by taxation, and the land thus "nationalized."

"NOBODY could sympathize more with the work the *Gazette* is doing, than myself," This is the statement made by the Tory leader of the House of Commons, with regard to the exposure of patrician iniquities in the *Pall Mall Gazette*. It shows how profound the impression which has been made, and how utter the collapse of every kind of resistance to the work of exposure. By instinct the Tories are in opposition to what has been done. London society is with them against the Liberals; and while prominent men of both parties have been scathed, it is probable that the Tories have had the worst of it. And it is far from improbable that the drift of political feeling will be profoundly affected. This vile traffic in the virtue, not of women only, but of mere children, must rouse the indignation of the classes especially preyed upon. It is not too much to say that the British Constitution has sustained a shock, from which it may not recover speedily.

The monstrous features of the vice exposed have caused the fiercest indignation. But this is characteristic of very corrupt stages of society. As Mr. Symonds well remarked in his "History of the Italian Renaissance," there are social conditions in which ordinary iniquity loses its zest, and the search is for new and abnormal ways of sinning. When society reaches this stage, it is on the edge of the bottomless pit, and London society is not far from that.

THAT these horrors could not have been carried on so long without the connivance of the police, lies on the surface of the case. The London police are miserably underpaid. To eke out an existence the members of the force must have recourse to underhand dealings. And bad regulations suggest these. Thus, if a reward be offered for the detection of any criminal, and earned by a policeman, it is put into a general fund for the benefit of the whole force. To evade this rule the police make secret arrangements with persons who have been robbed or otherwise injured, by which a reward is paid privately and none offered publicly. Habits of this kind lead on to others, until the body especially en-

trusted with the enforcement of the law finds itself in collusion with all kinds of law-breakers.

The present exposure is due to the vigilance of the new police created by the Salvation Army. This church of the streets has been obliged to see much that the churches within four walls avoid seeing. As women are especially prominent in its management, and as many fallen women and girls have been reclaimed by it, it was forced to take some cognizance of the evils now brought to daylight. And it has the courage of its convictions on all subjects, so that it differs widely from the average English organization. It is said that the Army means to picket every brothel in London, but this would be a mistake. As the *Gazette* itself insists, the present war on monstrous and abnormal vice should not be confounded with efforts to cure the general evil of illicit relations between the sexes. That needs other remedies than mere police measures.

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#### ULYSSES S. GRANT.

THE death of General Grant, though so long anticipated, has come after all somewhat suddenly. It had not been expected, until the ill news of the last few days, that so quickly would the curtain fall.

How his departure from amongst his countrymen will affect them has been foreshadowed. No public man in modern times has more entirely survived ill feeling, or more completely entered into the atmosphere of affectionate respect. This has been due, of course, as it was in President Garfield's case, to the spectacle of his prolonged helplessness, which commanded sympathy and banished hatred, yet it was due, also, to that quality in his character which all who come to know him appreciated—his manly, simple, and sincere nature. Never was there a man who had achieved undying reputation less inflated by the echoes of his fame. Never was there a man who relied less upon pomp and circumstance to sustain the appearance of his greatness. And this quality it was which most endeared him to the American people. When he made a mis-step, they understood and pardoned him. When he accomplished a great result, he shared the honor of it with them.

It must be, no doubt, as the commander of the Union armies, that General Grant will be best remembered. Yet he was eight years President of the United States, and his administration was marked by some of the most elevated measures of the age. The diplomatic conference in Washington, and the Geneva Arbitration by which our embittered controversy with England was settled honorably and peacefully, was sufficient alone to mark his civil service with an imperishable credit. Nor can it be fairly denied that the degree of his success in the period which immediately followed the tremendous conflict, with all its attendant demoralizations, proved the earnestness of his purpose, the high order of his intellect, and the vigor with which he undertook the performance of his duties. If he failed of ideal results in more than one par-

the former; the Treasury is no better off for these advances. If the latter, it would have been more honest and candid for both the Treasury and the banks to have announced that they both meant to treat gold and silver on equal terms for the future.

The heroic course for the Treasury to have taken would have been to restore its gold reserve by selling bonds at such prices as they would bring. This course is authorized by the Resumption Act of 1875, and the issue of "lawful money" certificates is not authorized by any statute. But Mr. Manning dare not take a step so extreme in scorn of silver, with his own party in Congress arrayed against him on that issue. So he agreed with the banks to let them down easily, and to disguise their surrender as much as possible.

A CORRESPONDENT of the *Tribune* who has given especial attention to our wheat statistics, finds that we exported 132,000,000 bushels of wheat in the year ending July 1, an increase of about 21,000,000 bushels over the year 1883-4, but that as the price had fallen we received less for our exports by \$3,600,000. The home consumption for food and seed was about 305,000,000 bushels. This deducted 437,000,000 bushels from a total supply of 552,000,000 bushels, leaving 115,000,000 bushels on hand July 1. The Agricultural Bureau estimates this year's crop at 363,000,000 bushels, which added to the surplus on hand gives 478,000,000 bushels for seed, food and export. Unless therefore the foreign demand should be increased—which the condition of European harvests does not promise us—we shall have a surplus of about 41,000,000 bushels on hand this time next year, and need expect no better price for what we have to sell. But if we could reduce the production of wheat 30 per cent. by the substitution of other crops—such as sorghum, flax and upland rice—we would be entirely independent of the foreign market, and would secure steady and good prices to our farmers.

THE figures showing the amount of clearing-house business done by the banks are among the best indications of the general condition of the mercantile world. These show that New York has suffered more than the country generally, its totals having fallen to little more than half what they were in 1882, while the decline outside New York has been but 14 per cent. They also show that until last year the decline in Philadelphia was but slight, while since 1884 there has been a fall of 20 per cent.

THE question is pending before the Attorney-General of New York whether saving-banks shall be authorized under the law of that State to invest their funds in the bonds of the State of Georgia. It is objected that Georgia repudiated its debt in 1873, and having continued to refuse payment on the bonds thus dishonored is in no position to claim the credit which would permit the banks to safely buy her present bonds. The question has stirred up, in New York city particularly, an extended controversy, with the result so far of drawing out nothing to sustain the repudiation side of the case. The old bonds of Georgia were emitted with full authority of the State, were marketed at good prices, and the proceeds applied to public uses,—chiefly the building of railroads. Up to the present time, a trial of the claims of the holders before a judicial tribunal has been prevented by the state pleading its sovereign immunity under the Constitution from being sued at law, and there is hardly room for doubt that only by this harsh method are her creditors prevented from obtaining their due. How she is entitled, under the circumstances, to be placed in the company of those who faithfully keep their obligations, it is not easy to see, and the New York authorities will strike a blow at financial honor and ability, if they throw open the door to her, before she makes an honest settlement of what she has for twelve years refused.

THE Republicans of Virginia have done well to nominate for Governor, Mr. John Sergeant Wise. While he is the son of that fiery Southerner who made sectional speeches in Congress and

sent John Brown to the gallows, he is also the grandson of that faithful and able Pennsylvanian whose name he bears; and while he served under the Confederate colors against the Union, he is one of those who honorably recognize from the Southern side that the war is over, and means to see that equal rights are more than a name in Virginia. Unlike some of his associates, there is more in him than repudiation. He has the family energy and dauntlessness, and that regard for right which made his father so fearless and so successful in fighting the Know-Nothing movement. As there is nothing to choose between the two Virginia parties, now, in the matter of the State debt, and as the regular Republican party of Virginia was killed at Chicago last summer, our sympathies go with Mr. Wise and his friends, who stand for equal rights to white and black, for free elections, and for the promotion of public education.

THERE is an agitation in progress for a change in the governing body of Yale College. Yale was the creation of the Connecticut churches of "the standing order" or Congregationalist establishment. Its charter accordingly vests the government of the institution in a Board of Trustees, a majority of whose members must be the pastors of such churches. The effect of this is to throw upon the faculty the real management of the college, and to leave with them the business of securing the increase of its endowment, and the like. As Yale does not grow rich so fast as Harvard, Columbia, or Princeton, it is thought that a Board of Trustees differently constituted would do better. Especially it is alleged that an ample representation of the alumni in the Board would impart greater vigor to its movements. The chief difficulty is found in the charter of the college, which prescribes the constitution of the Board.

We should regret to see the change made. The European colleges and universities are controlled by their faculties with entire success. In the case of the Scotch universities this control has been established very recently by an Act of Parliament which terminated the control of the town councils. It is found to work well, and to secure the management of the endowments both economically and effectively for the purposes for which they were given. Yale is the only American college which even approaches this method. The control of the Board of Trustees is nearly nominal. A former president of the college declared he would despair of its future, if the Board met more than once a year. This is an index of the slight influence the Board has in its management. And we have heard Yale professors express their great gratification with the liberty of action they thus enjoy.

A VICTORY in southern England, where another Rothschild was chosen for the seat vacated by the one who has become a peer, has cheered the hearts of the Liberals. They are counting up that they will have a majority of 120 over the Tories next November, or 40 over the Tories and Home Rulers together. In 1880 but two newspapers predicted the extent of Mr. Gladstone's victory before the election. THE AMERICAN was one of the two. We now venture a second prediction. It is that Mr. Gladstone's majority over the Tories—if he have any—will not exceed forty, and that the Tories and Home Rulers will be able to outvote him.

PROVIDENCE seems to favor the Tories. Now at least, the English troops are having some successes in the Soudan, and Bismarck—who hates Gladstone—is helping England to get her Egyptian difficulties straightened out. It is quite probable that the English will have his help also in the Afghanistan affair. Yet at one time last week the prospects of a collision between England and Russia seemed so good that Russian securities took a tumble in the bourses of the Continent. The question still at issue is not of great importance. Russia agrees that Afghanistan is to retain the Zulfikar pass. But she claims the possession of a row of hills which lie near its entrance, and which are said to be necessary to the Turcomans in their annual march southward for



winter pasture. The Afghans and the Anglo-Indians of the "Forward!" school insist that the pass has no military value unless these hills go with it. The British government has not committed itself to the position that the Russians must give up these hills, but neither has it assented to their retention by Russia. "Negotiations are in progress," i. e., each party is trying how much it can squeeze out of the other. But that either will fight for the hills is not credible.

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ticular, there must be a fair allowance made for the difficulties which the surrounding conditions placed upon him.

For his death the tears of the nation flow. The people will join in his burial. They will lay his dust with that of those who have truly served the Republic, and whose service, reviewed after the lapse of time, is seen to have been most unselfish and sincere. Amongst the company of great souls who have helped to make human existence more tolerable by the preservation of free government, that of Grant will be established, in the estimation of his countrymen, forever.

#### MR. ROACH'S FAILURE.

WITH the distinctly financial aspects of the failure of Mr. Roach we do not undertake to deal, the facts being both beyond our present knowledge, and out of the line of our ordinary inquiry. The collapse of a great industrial concern, however, is a matter of public interest, and it is here particularly of importance, because of the special nature of the industry. Mr. Roach was one of the half-score of enterprising Americans who had determined to build American ships, and to secure, if possible, their place upon the great highways of commerce, in competition with the ships of the world. In this effort he was conspicuous. That his way of proceeding was always the best we do not say, but that he helped to represent the shipping revival of this country with great courage and vigor is not to be denied.

And it is for this, chiefly, that he has been broken down. There have been two aspects of his case that were especially offensive to the gentlemen whose party have now come into national control. He was, in the first place, a staunch Protectionist, engaging in the contest in behalf of American interests with a heartiness that never showed abatement; and in the second place he was a steady ally of the party which maintains the Protective policy. In certain quarters these facts discredited him as a ship-builder. His success would have been an offence to the men who wanted Protection to fail. If he could build good ships it would prove that Protection fostered skilful mechanics, and brought forth good materials. If these good ships succeeded in taking and holding their places on the seas, it would prove that American commerce could be revived by other and more patriotic methods than the purchase of vessels from foreign yards. Furthermore, Mr. Roach's success would give him power to aid the party which he preferred, while its defeat would deprive that party of one of its supporters.

Since the first American iron ship was built at Wilmington some thirty years ago, very many good ships of iron and—lately—of steel, have been constructed in American yards other than those of Mr. Roach. He was by no means the pioneer in the industry. Nor does the industry fail with him. But, all the same, the blow which has come upon him is one which the whole country has a right to recognize and to resent. For it is a question whether the commerce of the United States is to be carried under the flag of the United States, in vessels built by Americans in American yards, or whether the attempt to do this shall be abandoned, and the mechanical art of ship-building shall be lost on this side of the Atlantic. The country has been thus far criminally indifferent to the subject. While foreign nations have heavily subsidized their lines of vessels built at low cost by cheap labor, we have refused even a paltry aid. The compensation to our ships for carrying the mails has been either nothing or a pittance—in the latter case meanly doled out from the over-full treasury. More than this, all sorts of hard conditions remained in our laws as an obstacle to our commerce in competition with that of other nations, until, within a few months, Mr. Dingley's bill wiped out a considerable part of them. The struggle, therefore, to build and establish American lines of ocean steamers has been a hard one, maintained at a great disadvantage, and the failure of any one who has been engaged in it furnishes cause for public regret. And when, in addition, it appears that antagonism to the principles upon which American in-

dustrial independence rests has been a part of the causes of such failure, the unpleasing aspects of the case increase. In this one, the hostility of the Navy Department to Mr. Roach was so evident that the most impartial observer could not fail to see it, and this fact, under the circumstances of the present depression in ship-building, was a perfectly reasonable explanation why financial failure might result. For the break-down, in its industrial aspect, for the stoppage of work in the ship-yards, for the non-employment of hundreds of men, for the further discouragement of the effort to reestablish American shipping, the enemies of Protection, represented by the present Secretary of the Navy, must be held accountable to the people.

#### COLLEGE AND UNIVERSITY.

IN the annual celebration of the Fourth of July at Woodstock, there was the usual variety of good speeches on interesting subjects. One of the orators of the day was Dr. McCosh of Princeton, who held forth on the difference between a college and a university, with reference, we believe, to a contemplated change of the name in the institution of which he is the head. It seems that the College of New Jersey is soon to be called the University of New Jersey, and the president undertook to explain why this should be done. But those of his hearers who listened in the hope of learning exactly what change this would involve in the course of training at Princeton, must have been as much puzzled as enlightened by the speech. It seems to have been Dr. McCosh's object to draw the line between the two classes of institutions exactly at the point Princeton has reached in its development, to vindicate it for retaining the name of college up to this point, and to prove that it ought now to abandon it. But while this is a very subjective treatment of the question, and one which assigns to Princeton an eminence it does not occupy, it also seems that Dr. McCosh failed to be consistent even in this. More than one of the things he described as characteristic of a university, are already possessed by Princeton, and on his own showing the name "college" has long ceased to be in any sense a proper designation of the institution.

Dr. McCosh began by saying "There are very loose ideas entertained in America, and I may add in other countries, as to what is the difference between a college and a university, and what the relation of the one to the other." This is quite true, and among those who share in these loose ideas we must class the president of Princeton college. His attempt to define the difference is insular and inaccurate to the last degree. He does define what a university is well enough, when he shows it to have been a teaching body with power to confer degrees in the liberal arts. So far his authorities—chiefly Hallam, it seems—carry him with safety. But when he proceeds to assume that the relation of the English college to the university is a normal one, and ignores the generally recognized fact that the English university was swallowed up in the college, and ceased to exist except as a body empowered to confer degrees, he falls into an error which has done more to render popular ideas vague and unsatisfactory than all other causes.

As in all such cases it is necessary to look at the history of the thing. Until about the twelfth century the higher education of Europe was in the hands of the Benedictines, and was conducted in their convent monastery schools. One of the most famous of these was that of St. Victor at Paris, and to this the University of Paris is traced by many of its historians. But Abelard's influence awakened an interest in learning wider than the monastic scope and range. He drew such multitudes to hear him that a small city grew up around his cell when he was banished from Paris to Brittany. It is not until sixty-four years after his death that we read of a *Universitas* in Paris, and this word means no more than an independent teaching corporation, with no dependence upon any monastery, however active the monastic orders might be in its faculty. The word itself means no more than *cor-*



poration, but by usage came to be confined to a corporation in which teaching the liberal arts and sciences, and the conferring of degrees was the object.

At Bologna the *Universitas* consisted of the students, but at Paris the teaching body were its members exclusively. But experience showed that these were unequal to the work of preserving any kind of discipline among the vast and unruly crowds which gathered to Paris, Oxford and other university towns. Thousands of these slept in the crypts and burial grounds of the churches, or on the door-steps of the citizens' houses. Nightly brawls disturbed the peace of the cities, and stabbings were of daily occurrence. To put a stop to this disorder charitable persons endowed colleges, which were semi-monastic boarding-houses, in which students were cared for and kept under a proper discipline. These colleges were not meant as teaching institutions, but were required to exercise some general oversight over the studies as well as the behavior of the students. They were to stand *in loco parentis*, and to do for the student just what one of our city universities expects of the fathers or guardians of its home-living students.

But in the course of time the heads and fellows of the English colleges thrust themselves into the proper work of the university professors, and left to the universities only the business of hearing disputations—the ancient substitute for examinations—and of conferring degrees. This was distinctly a retrograde movement, for it put an end to the division of labor among scholars of especial capacities in particular fields. The college tutor is a "Jack of all trades;" he teaches his students every subject required for a degree. The university professor is a specialist, who has taken some one field as his own, and speaks with the authority of first-hand knowledge. This division of labor existed but slightly or not at all in the earliest years of the European universities. But it developed without check in universities like those of Germany and Scotland, where the university proper was not absorbed in the colleges. In our own times the tendency to specialization has been felt even among the college tutors of England. But it is alien to the genius of the college as an institution, and if it be given full scope must end in restoring the university life to Oxford and Cambridge. A still more needed change is the restoration of the English colleges to the poor, for whom they were originally created. Since the Reformation they have been seized by the rich, and monopolized by those who have no right to their endowments.

In America the higher schools of learning were first founded by graduates of the English college system, and its nomenclature was continued, although Yale and Harvard were not colleges in the English or any other sense, but universities in the true sense—a sense which had disappeared in England. In fact America stands in the line of true historical development in this matter, as England does not. The founders of the European universities would recognize in Princeton a true university, while they would refuse that name to Oxford or Cambridge. And if the founders of the English colleges were asked to point to what was a college in the true sense of the word, they would not take the so-called "College of New Jersey," but one of its dormitories as corresponding to what they had founded. They would complain of its discipline as loose and defective, but would be comforted for this defect on finding that the university faculty kept better order than was found possible in the middle ages.

The first attempt to correct the blundering nomenclature brought from England by the founders of Yale and Harvard, was made in this city in 1778. At that date the College of Philadelphia was transformed into the University of Pennsylvania, and the true name was thus naturalized on American soil. Since that time there have been many fanciful attempts to fix the sense of these two terms, but without avail. Nearly every attempt to say in what a university goes beyond a college, has been such as to exclude some of the best recognized universities of Europe. It is only in the light of the history of the two institutions, and with care to watch the abnormal encroachments of the lesser upon the greater, that we are able to define them intelligently.

#### WEEKLY NOTES.

**D**R. PRIME, of the New York *Journal of Commerce*, in a recent letter describes the Connecticut river, under the conditions which have been created by the cutting of the forests, and the "improvement" of the stream. He says:

The Connecticut river, given over to the timber-drivers has become a canal. Reefs are blasted out. Bulkheads are built to turn the current into central channels. The melting snows, no longer held back in the spongy mosses of the forests, and the spring rains are hurried swiftly down in freshets which destroy property in the lower country. The freshets are utilized to bring down every spring the timber from thousands of acres, where no pine wood will ever grow again. The summer comes, hot and dry, with low water in the rivers, which were formerly full all the summer from the slow drain out of the dark shades in the upper country. The natural reservoirs of water are gone, and all the water comes down with a rush after every rain. Manufacturing companies everywhere have found it necessary to make artificial reservoirs to take the place of the lost natural reservoirs. Hills that were once forest-covered are bleak masses of rock, growing drier year by year. If there was ever an instance of killing the goose that lays golden eggs, it is in this method of treating our northern forests. In hundreds of valleys where water was abundant in former years, the water line in the ground is now below the reach of ordinary wells. The tendency is toward that condition which in a century or two will compel a resort to irrigation for ordinary agricultural purposes.

The concluding sentence seems a bold one, and yet it may easily prove a most clear-sighted prophecy. The meteorological conditions, as they relate to the cultivation of the soil and the production of crops, have been greatly affected in the older parts of the United States. It is within the intimate knowledge of all how the swamps have been drained, the low wet places dried out by culture; how "meadows" of forty years ago have lost that designation, having become ordinary hay fields; how small runs and rivulets have entirely disappeared, while the brooks have shrunk to trifling proportions, and creeks of former importance, are now, in every time of drought, only a succession of standing pools. Besides this, the wells,—we speak now particularly of southeastern Pennsylvania,—have become so uncertain a dependence, and the once valued springs are so diminished in number and volume, that cisterns of rain-water, ample in size to supply household uses for many weeks, have been very generally resorted to, and within five years, the boring of artesian wells has become more and more common. The failure of small crops, especially garden vegetables and fruits, the present season, has been serious, and for them irrigation has not only been thought of, but in places where it is exceptionally easy has actually been put in practice. The gardeners and fruit culturists may very naturally begin, in a year or two more, to provide deep wells on the artesian plan, with wind pumps, as the means of raising water for systematic and general irrigation of their crops. The valleys of California long ago showed how this may be done to advantage, and curious as it may seem, we are apparently not very far from adopting the same plan in this part of the country.

THREE or four months ago, the Public Buildings Commission of this city, having had their attention called to the sale of "flash" publications on the news-stand which they have allowed to be established in the new City Hall, voted off-hand to discontinue the stand. This, of course, was an excessive and uncalled-for step, and apparently it was reconsidered, for the stand has remained, and, unfortunately, the sale of objectionable literature is continued. This, at least, is the testimony of Mr. Josiah W. Leeds, who has again called the attention of the Commission to the subject, though at the cost of a discourteous reception before that august tribunal. Clearly, this is an instance where the choking out of the stream of vile publications is easy to accomplish. In many places it is difficult, but the power of the Commission over the stand on their premises is complete, and neglect to act in behalf of the public good will be inexcusable.

THE reports of the consuls of the United States on the cholera in Europe in 1884, have been issued in a new pamphlet from the State Department. They refer chiefly to France and Italy, and the series of reports from Mr. Mason, consul at Marseilles, from July 3, to October 16, is an especially valuable practical contribution to public knowledge on this subject. The consul at Genoa, Mr. Fletcher, at Naples, Mr. Haughwout, at Rome, Mr. Byers, (also Mr. Wood, deputy and vice consul), all contributed important papers. Indeed, a most satisfactory indication of the efficiency of the consular service as it recently existed, may be found within the covers of the pamphlet.



## STATISTICS OF THE LIQUOR TRAFFIC.

NO cause less needs the aid of sensational advocacy than that of temperance. No cause can less afford to proceed by careless and doubtful arguments, because of the vast interests and inveterate customs at which it strikes. These will not hesitate to denounce every error of statement or of judgment that may be made. As an illustration of this fact, may be mentioned the reputation already fastened upon temperance advocacy in many minds of the exaggerated use of statistics, so that the untrustworthiness of prohibition figures is proverbial. There are probably two reasons for this reputation; one the actual commission of the offence at times by over-zealous and indignation-blinded partisans, the other is the extraordinary magnitude of the actual facts which, when collated, rise into the most startling sensationalism, and strike one dumb with incredulity or amazement.

A small duodecimo book written by a man who has achieved some note for his advocacy of prohibition, and published by one of the oldest and strongest temperance societies in the country, has just fallen into our hands as it issued from the press. Not intending to write a review of the work, nor wishing to introduce into our criticism even the most amicable personalities, we do not give the name of either author or publisher, although quite prepared to do so should occasion warrant it. Moreover, to do so is quite needless, as many of the same calculations have become public property through the speeches of reformers on the platform, and the columns of newspapers. The *N. Y. Tribune*, usually painstaking and careful, has said things as startling for magnitude as we have ever encountered. For some time we regarded these statistics as simply incredible, and passed them quietly to the account of the proverbial exaggeration of the temperance advocates, but on examining this little book, and testing its statements by census and other official reports for accuracy, and by close calculations and comparisons for probability and consistency, we have found so much which seems unassailable that we think it ought to be stated in all its strength for the consideration of thoughtful men. There are places in the book where what we regard as mistakes of method, and as belonging to the province of imagination, occur, and these we shall point out before we have done, but outside of this there remains an authentic mass of facts which cannot too soon or too widely be made a public possession.

The most authoritative bases of argument concerning the liquor traffic are the United States Internal Revenue reports. Of course the amount of spirits withdrawn from bond each year represents the amount annually passed into consumption. It is usual for temperance advocates to assume that all this amount is used for drink. This assumption, of course, goes too far, for the reduction of high wines to alcohol for use in manufactures and the arts is thus ignored. The ordinary alcoholic strength of high wines before rectification is given as 50 per cent., but the alcohol of commerce will average as high as 75 per cent., the purest forms of it, owing to its affinity for water, reaching about 90 per cent. Now, there are 27,700 dealers in drugs and medicines, or apothecaries, in the United States, and if each consumed on an average but one quart a week, the total amount of high wines absorbed in this way would be 450,000 gallons a year. Suppose ten times as much is employed as antiseptic, as reagents in the chemical laboratories, in the manufacture of ether, ice, tinctures, perfumery, etc., we have accounted for about 5,000,000 gallons. But after all this is but an insignificant item of the 70,000,000 annually withdrawn from bond, of which by far the greater part goes down human throats. If the increased bulk arising from rectification be taken into account, for which we must allow about 20 per cent., we then see how many gallons the dram-drinker pays for. Deducting 5,000,000 for use in the industrial arts, and adding one-fifth to the balance on account of rectification, and we get the total of 78,000,000 gallons of whiskey produced at home for drink, exclusive of importations. On the other hand, no account is taken of exports from the United States in any temperance statistics which we have seen. They, in their turn, bear a very small proportion to the home product. Now we give an estimate of the cost of drink taken from the columns of the *N. Y. Tribune* of September 27, 1882, which corresponds closely with the averages of the book under criticism, and we do so because the difference of nearly three years in the dates, shows that the calculations are quite independent of each other:

"A glass of beer costs the consumer 5 cents, and there are at least twenty in the gallon, and 640 in the barrel, so that beer retails at about \$32 a barrel, while ale costs still more. The consumption of beer and ale last year was about 15,000,000 barrels; cost to consumers about \$480,000,000. The cheapest kind of liquor used, ordinary whiskey, is rarely sold at 5 cents, and averages at least 7 cents a drink; at half a gill to the "horn," this makes \$4.48 per gallon. The consumption last year was 70,000,000 gallons, cost to consumers about

\$313,000,000. Adding wines, there is certainly spent for drink more than \$800,000,000, and the entire sum raised by taxes of all kinds, national, state, county, city, town and school district, is stated on authority of the Census Bureau to be not more than about \$700,000,000."

Again, our author estimates that each retail liquor dealer paying a \$25 license tax sells annually not less than \$5,000, and those having a malt liquor license of \$20, each year not less than \$3,000. As there were by the Internal Revenue report for 1882, 168,770 of the former and 8,006 of the latter licenses issued in that year, the aggregate of money expended by the dram-drinkers would reach the stupendous sum of \$867,868,000, and for a series of years the average has been computed to be about those figures.

When we are told of the enormous number of drinking saloons in the land, licensed and unlicensed, it must be remembered that by far the larger part of them are petty whisky and lager-beer saloons, the proprietors of which hardly clear more than the wages of a good mechanic. The price of lager-beer to the saloon keeper is about \$4.50 for a cask of 16 gallons. He sells it for from 80 cents to \$1.00 per gallon, according to the skillfulness of the bar-tender in serving it with a bead on it. Two-thirds of his sales are profits, and if he dealt out \$3,000 worth per year, his gains would be \$2,000; a sum which we suspect to be in excess of the average. But were the profits only half as much they would be a great allurements to the class of men who keep common dram-shops, for but few of them have either the skill or the industry to earn the wages of a good mechanic in any trade.

In 1834, a committee of the English Parliament estimated the loss of time and labor by drink to be one-sixth of the wealth-producing power of that kingdom. That is exclusive of what passed over the bar into the tavern till.

A table is constructed for us of the losses occurring in America, and it embraces

1. Indirect loss by drink, . . . . .	\$891,213,640
2. Direct cost of drinks in 1883, . . . . .	944,629,581
Total, . . . . .	\$1,835,843,221

These indirect losses are necessarily debatable ground, and are in many instances conjectural. In one respect the above estimate seems decidedly out, for in the indirect losses are included \$300,000,000 for the earnings those reckoned to be engaged in the liquor trade might achieve if they were employed in some productive industry. But those persons' support appears also in the cost of drinks, from which their income is drawn. If they are transferred to the wealth-producing classes, then their receipts from dram-selling ought to be deducted from the cost of drinks. They ought not to be reckoned in the same account twice.

By the census of 1880 the total agricultural and manufacturing production of the country in that year was \$7,581,981,655. Of this sum the indirect losses estimated above are nearly one-eighth, and the total nearly a fourth. As there were on the "occupation" tables of the last census 17,392,099 persons engaged in industry, according to the calculations which we are now following the ravages of drink are equivalent to the obliteration of 4,348,025 of these workers.

Not to pursue these details too minutely, it is enough to add that, by the statements under review, every thirtieth person of those engaged in industry is connected with the liquor trade; there is one useless drunkard to every 18 of the adult male population of the country, and one moderate tippler, whose productive power is impaired to the extent of over \$100 a year, to every six of the same population. Such estimates as these are not only startling, they are incredible; and yet it is difficult to fairly overthrow them. The most significant of them are corroborated by official and authentic statistics.

In connection with them two reflections arise: First, as an economical argument to wage-earners, what effect can this showing of wasted energy have? All the strong and influential organizations of workingmen have well learned the commercial doctrine of over-production. They are interested in keeping down the supply of labor, not in increasing it. If they could see that calling into activity a vast amount of fresh energy would not drive wages down to a bare subsistence point,—if sobriety and saving were to be rewarded by larger earnings, or eight hours of labor a day, or a weekly half-holiday, the economical appeal would have more weight with them. This temperance question is intimately connected with the industrial and distributive organization of society. Secondly, if statistics of such magnitude and purport are to have their due influence, they should be of an authoritative character. No better work could be done by our great temperance societies than to constitute a permanent bureau of statistics, managed scientifically, and able to substantiate figures by proofs.

D. O. K.



## FUNERAL REFORM.

IN England, where everything is done by association, they have a society whose object it is to put a stop to the extravagance which prevails in connection with funerals. At present the demands of social position in this matter press so heavily, that a death in a family of moderate means is become a double misfortune. It not only makes a break in the family circle, but cripples the resources of the survivors for months, or even for years. The number of mutes, mourning-coaches, mourning-scarfs, and the like, which are exhibited on such occasions, are supposed to indicate the degree of the family's respectability, and also the depth of their sorrow for the dead. And in this as in other social follies, there is a constant straining of the poorer to ape the expenses of the rich, which is encouraged by the business people who make their money out of it. The smug English shop-keeper knows just how much crape the family must put on to indicate profound grief; and the undertaker has his ideas as to the smallest number of coaches that is consistent with the dignity of a family "in your position." And so the evil has grown until it has reached immense dimensions, and this new society aims at getting the rich to set an example of simplicity and economy, as the only means of getting the poor to follow suit.

This is one of the few cases in which the English aristocracy still keep up a show of magnificence. In the matter of dress and the like, they have long given up the idea of out-shining the lords and their wives, and have come to cultivate a marked sobriety of taste, except on very great occasions. But in the case of funerals family tradition is in full force. Each new death in the family must be attended with as much display as any that went before. The feeling that prompted the old Scotch lady to make her nephew promise that there should be "as much whiskey drunk at her burial as at her christening," is still in full vigor. It is to the breaking down of these traditions that the society addresses itself. As its whole income for last year was less than a thousand dollars, despite the support of several bishops and of John Bright, the reform does not seem to have taken very deep hold as yet.

In America we have escaped much of this nonsense by virtue of the more democratic constitution of our society. There are no fixed traditions of family usage in favor of extravagance. We have to extemporize our folly, if we will be fools. And so much greater is the freedom accorded by social opinion to individual taste and preference, that the most studied simplicity and economy would excite little remark. No one feels that his social position is at stake if his family funerals are not on so grand a scale as his neighbor's. But even with us there is creeping in this foolish spirit of emulation, and far more money is wasted on flowers and other kinds of funeral decorations, than good sense or good taste would justify. It is but just to say that American tradesmen play a very small part in the promotion of extravagance. It is part of our democracy that the store-keeper or the undertaker is a man, and respects himself as such. "As independent as a Yankee shop-keeper," is a comparison used in a recent English novel. It is a very high compliment to us all.

The glorification of funerals is a part of the old paganism which underlies our Christianity. The treatment of the subject in the gospels is full of suggestion which points just the other way. Jewish funerals were displays of grief in the style usual with oriental peoples. Hired mourners made a grand din over the dead and his virtues. The house was crowded from the death hour to that of interment, with curious and feasting guests. Jesus found all this offensive in the highest degree. It is not mentioned that he ever went to a funeral but once, and then the first thing he did was to turn the mourners into the street. In his teaching funerals are always mentioned with disapproval, while feastings of the joyful kind are put forward as the types of that divine order—the kingdom of heaven—which he came to proclaim. "Let the dead bury the dead," was his answer to the young man who said he must go to his father's funeral before becoming a disciple. He seemed to scent a subtle atheism in all this display of grief over the dead. He seemed to feel that one who saw a father sitting on the throne of the universe, could trust his dead ones the experience called death, with sorrow at the parting indeed, but with no shock of awe and horror. And so his apostle warns the churches that they are not to mourn for the dead as do those who are hopeless over the future. This, however, is one of the points on which his disciples have not generally imbibed his spirit.

## SHAKESPEARE BIBLIOGRAPHIES.

ANY one who has tried to compile a bibliography on a particular subject understands, after he has finished his task, the great difficulty of the thing which he has attempted. To the casual reader it appears simple enough, but let him try his hand at it, and then he will see that it is the reverse of simple.

The first really good Shakespeare bibliography that was prepared was published in Bohn's edition of Lowndes' *Bibliographer's Manual*, in 1863. This is very complete and accurate. Dr. Allibone's work included this and brought it down to a later date. In 1872, however, there was published the first part of the *Catalogue of the Shakespeare Memorial Library, Birmingham*. This contained the English editions of Shakespeare's works, and was followed in 1873, by a continuation of the catalogue, embracing the English editions of the separate plays and of the poems. In 1876, a third part of the catalogue was published, containing works on, or illustrative of Shakespeare and his times. The arrangement of these bibliographies is chronological, which is the best that can be adopted. Any other leads to hopeless confusion. It is wonderfully accurate, and gives far more titles than any Shakespeare bibliography which preceded it.

It has remained for Albert Cohn, however, to give the world the most complete bibliography of a special subject that has ever been published. In volumes I., II., III., V., VI., X., XII., XIV., XVI., XVIII., and XX. of the *Jahrbücher* of the German Shakespeare Society, he has printed a series of bibliographies which are marvels of accuracy and completeness. Not only are all the editions, English and foreign, of Shakespeare's works recorded, but also all Shakespeariana, whether separate publications or included in magazines and newspapers. It is this latter feature which gives such peculiar value to Mr. Cohn's bibliographies, and only the specialist can fully appreciate this fact. The number of valuable essays and notes on Shakespeare which have appeared in newspapers and magazines is very great, and if their titles were not recorded they would be of little value to the student, as he would be unaware of the existence of many of them. Too much praise cannot be awarded to Mr. Cohn for the very careful manner in which he has performed his most difficult task. If he will collect and arrange his bibliographies into one volume he will add still more to the obligations to which all Shakespearian students are under to him.

J. PARKER NORRIS.

FRANCIS LIEBER IN GERMANY.<sup>1</sup>

THERE could be no better tribute to the international character of the services rendered by Francis Lieber both to his native country and to that of his adoption than this publication. Holtzendorff is himself a publicist who shared with Bluntschli, Nittermaier, and the leaders of an advanced school of political science, the hope of seeing realized, in a school founded by Lieber in America, their aspirations for a *rechtsstaat*, a government guided by the principles of international law as they interpreted it. It is natural, therefore, that even after the lapse of a dozen years since Lieber's death, Holtzendorff should reproduce in German a somewhat abridged edition of "The Life and Letters," of Lieber, edited by Prof. T. S. Perry, published in Boston in 1882, and thus make known to his countrymen what Lieber had done, and said, and thought. Lieber was known to the late generations of Americans by his writings connected with the international questions that arose out of the Civil war. Attached to the administration, he gave the War Department its code for land and sea, to the State Department its legal principles in settling foreign claims and questions; and these are now accepted as the rules that govern our course almost as if they had been recognized with the validity of congressional action. Earlier writings of his have passed into the domain of college instruction, and his *Ethics*, his *Hermeneutics*, and his other works that embodied his lifetime of labor as a teacher, are still repeated in the modern text-books which, under the names of other authors, teach his doctrines. His *Encyclopedia Americana* was a great book for the time of its production, over fifty years ago, and if it had led, as it should have done, to his permanent establishment at the University of Pennsylvania or some other leading northern college, his life would have been of much greater service than it could be during the twenty years of work wasted in South Carolina. It is true we still find in Preston, Wade Hampton, and others of his southern students, the advantages of training such as Lieber could give them, but his struggle against slavery was too severe to give him free scope for his power such as he would have found in a free community.

Indeed it is clear proof of the readier and fuller recognition of Lieber's services to science and humanity abroad, that Prussia, where he had been imprisoned and exiled in his youth, should have invited him in mature years to come back into its service as a professor in the employment of the government. Humboldt, Savigny and the other leaders of thought who paved the way for

<sup>1</sup> FRANCIS LIEBER: AUS DEN DENKWÜRDIGKEITEN EINES DEUTSCH-AMERIKANERS. (1800-1872.) Auf Grundlage des englischen Textes von Thomas Sergeant Perry, und in Verbindung mit Alfred Jackmann, herausgegeben von Franz v. Holtzendorff. Berlin und Stuttgart: Verlag von W. Spemann. 1885. 8vo. Pp. 317. With Portrait of Lieber, engraved by Hall, New York.



German unity, Lieber's earliest aspiration, were his friends, and on their advice the King himself asked him to take the place in its employment from which he had been excluded a generation before as a punishment for his boyish energy in fighting in its defence. The story of his youthful life will bring home to the German reader of our own day a sense of the loss to the Fatherland by the expulsion of a number of men who, like Lieber, brought to their new country the best fruits of German culture, to be spread amongst the students of the United States at a time when Europe was still in the thralldom of that political reaction which held it in bonds until the Revolution of 1848. What Lieber strove to do in Greece by force of arms, he did by his teachings and by his writings in the United States, and the lesson was not lost on Germany. Now, in 1885, the story told to us in 1882 is repeated in his native tongue, and his name is thus enrolled among those of his countrymen who served two worlds.

Holtzendorff says truthfully that Lieber belongs equally to the two countries, Germany and America. He was the representative of the practical common sense of the one, and of the highest political science of the other, and he embodied in himself the results of classical culture, Italian love of art, German learning, English love of freedom and American independence. As a volunteer against Napoleon, as an ardent believer in German liberalism, as the victim of Prussian tyranny, as a successful teacher of history and politics in America, as an opponent of slavery, as the advocate of reform in international law, his life was a constant protest against the evils which threatened the two nationalities to which he belonged, and his letters show that he was at once the sturdy advocate of real republicanism in the United States, and of strong imperial government in Germany. He lived to see both of his ideals take practical shape. He was honored by the invitation of the King of Prussia and his best ministers, to return to Germany and introduce there many of the reforms he had advocated in the United States. He was rewarded for his long years of teaching by being chosen by the government of the United States as its adviser on questions of international law, and thus he found in his new home, a place for the exercise of his highest functions. The names of his correspondents in the letters which constitute the bulk of this memorial volume, show that in the United States as well as in Europe he was in close intellectual intimacy with the best leading spirits, and that he guided them in many ways. Garfield, Sumner, Hamilton Fish, Judge Thayer, President White of Cornell, Wade Hampton, W. C. Preston, Ticknor, on the one side, Tocqueville, Bunsen, Humboldt, Niebuhr, on the other, were the friends with whom he lived in intellectual intercourse at a time when the world needed just such international representatives, and among them Francis Lieber holds his own now, secure for all time, by this publication of his Life and Letters.

#### THE INVENTIONS EXHIBITION.

LONDON, June 1885.

AN International Exhibition at South Kensington has now, to all appearances, become a necessary accompaniment of each recurring London season. It matters little what the purpose of the exhibition may be, whether it be devoted to fisheries, to health, to inventions, or to music, the result is the same; and it may safely be predicted that, so long as the authorities follow the course they have entered upon, they will make the event successful in the extreme. They have in short made the discovery that English people can live in the open air, just as the French can at Paris, or the Austrians at Vienna; that it is as much to an Englishman's taste as it is to any other man's to sit in a garden, smoke a cigar, listen to a band, and witness an illumination. Accordingly they have provided him with a garden, rich in flowers, and with tolerable fountains, where he can sit and chat at will; they have brought for him the celebrated Strauss orchestra from Vienna, the band of the Pomeranian Bluchers from Germany, and the band of the Irish Constabulary from Dublin; and they have illuminated the garden and the fountains for him as electricity alone could enable them to do. They have likewise brought together for him in this present year a collection of objects that for interest and variety could scarcely be surpassed; and it is alleging nothing to the disadvantage of the exhibition to say that not one visitor to South Kensington out of every hundred takes any genuine interest in it. The idea of making a display of labor-saving inventions, so that people might know what progress had been made since the time of the great exhibition of 1862, was a happy one; and the addition of a special section for musical instruments, including a collection of historic specimens, is a very pleasing feature of the scheme. The fact that this latter collection has just recently been opened to the public, and that the other departments of the exhibition are now virtually complete, renders the present an appropriate time to say something about it.

The American court is admitted on all hands to be one of the most interesting and attractive in the building. The total number of exhibits coming from the States is ninety-three, but for some reason, in the west-central galleries which are devoted to them many other objects are also classified. It is at once observable that American energy is chiefly shown in the departments of mechanical industry applied to commercial purposes, and of science in its practical aspects. Thus in engineering construction and architecture, machinery of various kinds, electrical apparatus, mining and metallurgy, and paper and printing, many inventions are exhibited; but there are no firearms, military weapons or explosives, no sports or games, no pottery or glass, and, what is more singular, no educational apparatus shown; and it may be noticed that the manufacture of textile fabrics is scantily illustrated. For several reasons there is no exhibit in the whole building of greater interest than that of the Waltham Watch Co., which illustrates many of its processes in the deft fingers of male and female operatives. There is also shown a large case containing 1000 finished watches in gold and silver, with a model of the five-acre factory in which the work is carried on. Screw-making, pinion-cutting, pinion-polishing, staff-turning, crown-wheel-cutting, hairspring-gauging and pivot-polishing are the chief processes in actual work; and the rapt attention with which they are regarded shows that they are a revelation to most English people. Another important branch of American industry on which light is thrown at the exhibition is that of the tinning and preserving of meat and vegetables, about which we in England know very little; and the same may also be said of some processes of wood-cutting, and methods of treating timber. It is needless to more than mention the Hall type-writer and the Columbia type-writer as samples of mechanical skill; and if excellent work in art-furniture be sought it will be found in the admirable chairs and screens covered with stamped leather, from Yandell & Co. of New York. In concluding this very brief account of the American section of the exhibition I may say that its contents cover nearly the whole field of work indicated by the commission. The other foreign departments specially so classified are those of Austro-Hungary, China, Japan, Russia, and Switzerland, which, though not very extensive, are fully characteristic of national industries.

The exhibition itself is arranged in a large number of groups, in which labor-saving expedients are most prominent. Thus, in agriculture, the vast improvement in long-existing forms of machinery, such as the plough, and the introduction of new inventions for reaping corn by steam, and binding it in sheaves, and for carrying it to the elevator, and threshing it,—not to speak of new appliances for the dairy, and new tools—chiefly American—for the garden,—are shown to have reduced the need for the agricultural laborer, and to have lessened the population of rural districts. In this way the centres of manufacturing industry have grown to a wonderful extent; and here again we have numbers of machines whereby the old system of hand-work has been to a large extent done away with—to our great loss in many respects. The exhibition does not contain any new forms of machinery for the textile industries, improvements having been made chiefly in extending existing appliances, and in increasing their speed and efficiency. To such an extent has this been done that cotton spindles now make 3000 revolutions per minute, and though the hours of work have been reduced in England from 60 to 56½ per week, the production per spindle has increased by 22 per cent. Similar improvement is shown to have been made in looms and other machinery. In the department of prime movers (steam boilers and engines) it may be stated that invention has been active in making improvements rather than discoveries, and, though large numbers of new forms are exhibited, it can only be said that less fuel is used, that one new kind—petroleum—has been introduced—and that a general higher degree of efficiency has been attained. Again one does not see any very new forms of machine tools, though the improvements in some are of great importance, as in the steam-hammer, which formerly gave the blow with its own weight alone, but is now partly assisted both in falling and rising by the steam that works it; and a valuable process in machine work is shown in the substitution of milling for planing and shaping, which gives a great increase of speed to the maker. It appears that in the department of chemistry and physics applied to manufactures, invention has been active within the last 20 years, and that many new processes have been realized. Thus, in the collective exhibit of the Society of Chemical Industry, Mr. J. Hargreaves shows his method of manufacturing sulphate of soda from salt and sulphur dioxide, an immense improvement on the old Leblanc process, which itself was a great discovery, styled by Hofmann "ever-memorable;" but it is 70 per cent. more costly than the new process. In the same section it may be seen that the utilization of the constituents of coal-tar, since Dr. Perkin established the aniline dye industry, has progressed to a marvelous extent, so that at least two new industries have been created; for madder-colors are



now made from anthracene in large quantities; a variety of beautiful azo-dyes, made from naphthalene, has been introduced; and a considerable manufacture of salicylic acid from phenol, a product of coal-tar, has grown up.

It is, however, in the electrical group that the objects collected differ most widely from those which were brought together at the exhibition of 1862, for since then the idea of self-existing electrical machines has been conceived, and the great dynamos of the present day are entirely new creations. Then the electric light itself, in its practical application to lighting public places, has come into existence, and fully twenty-five varieties of it are shown at the exhibition, displaying many improvements on the discoveries that were so notable at the Paris Electrical Exhibition. In addition to these the telephone, the microphone, and the phonograph are all inventions belonging to the last 25 years; and I may note that it is now attempted, though so far without much practical result, to transmit photographs and pictures by electricity to distances. Perhaps the group fraught with most interest in this section is that of the distribution and utilization of electrical energy. So long since as 1873 an electric railway on a small scale was constructed at Berlin, and there were small models of similar appliances at the Paris and London exhibitions; but now the idea of the late Dr. Siemens that the forces of nature might be transmitted by electricity is actually realized in the railway from Portrush to Bushmills in Ireland, which derives its motive power from a neighboring waterfall. The best illustrations in the Inventions Exhibition of electric power used for locomotion are Mr. M. H. Smith's street tramways, as now being laid at Blackpool in Lancashire. A new and very bold attempt also displayed is Fleeming Jenkins' system of "Telephage," for conveying goods by telegraph on aerial wires, which is illustrated with the locomotive, the truck inter-governor, the brake, and the blocking arrangement designed for the purpose. The exhibition is also rich in electrometrical, electrolytic and electro-thermic appliances.

It does not seem that railway apparatus has greatly changed during recent years, but there are shown many inventions tending to the safety and comfort of passengers. In naval architecture, on the other hand, we find that astounding progress has been made, so that a first-rate ship of the present time differs almost as much from the vessel of say 30 years ago, as that vessel did from the *Grace de Dieu* or the *Mayflower*. Some of the greatest improvements have been in the construction of the hulls of ships, which are now largely provided with double bottoms; and in the mercantile marine there has been a general increase in closed deck constructions for the comfort and safety of the seamen. Considerable progress has also been made in the generation of steam for propulsion, and in this way, as well as by the lighter and better build of ships, much greater speed is attained than was formerly possible. All these improvements are thoroughly illustrated at the exhibition by a magnificent collection of naval models lent by the Lords of the Admiralty (war ships) and Sir W. Armstrong & Co. (English, Russian, Chinese and Japanese war vessels with some merchantmen) the White Star Line, and a great number of other various companies. Connected with this section is that of fire-arms and military weapons, which make a very imposing display, and show exquisite construction. The improvements which they manifest over like exhibits of 25 years ago, though very varied and extensive, may be summed up in few words. Breech-loading has now become thoroughly established, and three systems, the Armstrong, the Krupp, and the French, are in use; the rifling of guns is generally adopted; and iron has given place to steel for construction, and this has led to an alteration in the proportion of guns, and to a large increase of their energy and accuracy.

The only other of the "inventions" sections of the exhibition to which I need refer are those of mining and metallurgy and of mechanical engineering. In the former department the exhibits show several new methods of deep boring by the use of steam, hollow rods being employed which admit of flushing to remove the detritus, as now largely used in the oil-regions of America, or of the core being brought up in lengths. So many new processes or modified processes for metal working are shown or illustrated, and these are so technical in character, that it will be impossible to give here any just idea of them. But these improvements in mining and metallurgy, and particularly the large use of steel, have given greater powers to mechanical engineers, which are fully reflected in the machinery and models exhibited, many of these showing inventions of great and permanent value.

The musical division of the exhibition is organized in three sections. Of the first of these—that of instruments and appliances constructed or in use since 1850—nothing need be said except that it is very extensive, and includes examples of an immense number of musical instruments, many of them of great beauty, English and foreign. To this is appended a group for printed and engraved music and the methods of producing both, which is interesting. But the most attractive section of the division of music

is certainly that of the historic collection which is placed in the upper gallery of the Albert Hall, now made a part of the exhibition buildings. The objects are contributed by the Queen, and by public institutions in England and on the continent, as well as by a large number of amateurs. The collection is arranged, so far as possible, to show the progress of invention. For this purpose several elegant saloons are fitted up in which are laid out exquisite examples of sixteenth century, Louis Quatorze, Louis Quinze, Queen Anne and Georgian instruments—virginals, spinets, clavichords, clavecins, harpsichords, guitars, lutes, mandolines, harps, lyres and dulcimers, and all beautiful art works deserving most attentive study. Then there is a matchless collection of violins, violas, and violincellos; productions of old Gaspar di Salo and Peregrino Zanetto, of the Amati, of Grancino, of the Guarnerii, and above all of Antonius Stradivarius, the great *maestro*, exquisite in form, and rich in that beautiful translucent varnish that lends them such a charm. The exhibition also includes some most interesting musical autographs, including those of Handel's "Messiah," and "Israel in Egypt."

Before concluding I must allude to another great attraction at the "Inventions," the "Old London Street," with its quaint, overhanging gables, and curious, deep-set windows, of sixteenth and seventeenth century date, copied from actual examples; with its signs of the "Grasshopper," the "Marygold," and the "Golden Bottle." Here people in historic costumes carry on trades—not all of them historic, but all of them interesting.

JOHN LEYLAND.

## REVIEWS.

RECENT AMERICAN SOCIALISM. By Prof. Richard T. Ely. [Johns Hopkins University Studies in Historical and Political Science. Third Series. No. IV.] Pp. 74. 8vo. Baltimore: 1885.

WHEN the first notice of this essay reached the public through the newspapers, there was a feeling that Professor Ely was doing too much honor to the Socialists of this country by treating them as a factor of weight in the political or industrial situation. "American" Socialism is so generally in the hands of Frenchmen flying from the fate of the Commune, or of Germans who come to escape the laws for the suppression of the Social Democracy, that it is hardly worth while to talk of it as an American thing at all. Besides this, its scope is limited to a minority of the artisan class, who themselves form a minority of a minority. Our city dwellers are but a fraction of our population; the artisans are but a fraction of the city population; the socialists are a very small and by no means influential fraction of the artisans. Thanks to the freedom enjoyed by our Trades' Unions, and to the accumulations effected by the working classes in building associations and savings' banks, the business of destroying society in order to construct Utopia is one to which the American workingman never has taken kindly, and the longer the workingman of foreign birth remains on our soil, the less is the influence of these theorists over him.

It seems to us that it is Prof. Ely's economic position which has led him to over-estimate the significance of Socialism. He belongs to a school of economists which calls itself the historical, and which originated in Germany, and has spread into France, Belgium, England and America. This school represents a reaction against the *laissez-faire* themes of the English economists, just as does modern Socialism. From the first it has been forced into such close relations of sympathy and half-way agreement with Socialism, as to have earned from its enemies the nickname of Professional Socialists. In America the school must still vindicate its right to existence, by laying great stress upon the strength and significance of the Socialist movement, from whose extremes it is to "save society." But in America Socialism is an exotic, and has no vigorous or deeply planted roots. Just because the "mere policeman" theory of government never has taken root among us, it is impossible to get up a genuine American reaction against that theory. The only point in which there is a genuine feeling of antagonism to our existing arrangements is the opposition to monopoly. But while the Socialists make much of that, it is not under their control, nor does it lead by any known logic to their premises. It is not out of keeping with even the doctrines of the orthodox economy, while it is much more in accordance with those of the American school for the state to correct every real evil which has been inflicted on society by such monopolies.

Yet Prof. Ely's work has its distinct value. If taken up by one who has lived in any city which has a great number of artisans, there is no danger of being misled by its over-emphasis. And it is well that the public should be aware of the character and the utmost extent of a movement which much less conscientious writers often try to exalt into a bugaboo in the daily papers. On one point we object to Prof. Ely's treatment of the subject, both



here and in his previous work on French and German Socialism. He includes Anarchism as a species of Socialism. To us it seems a *genus* by itself, and of an entirely opposite character. Rather, it is a reaction against Socialism, and that of the most violent kind. Socialism absorbs the individual in society; Anarchism absorbs society in the individual. Socialism makes government everything; Anarchism allows it merely to be extemporized to meet special emergencies, and dispenses with it at other times. Socialism denounces the doctrines of personal liberty of action which are the outgrowth of the English, American and French Revolution; Anarchism carries these doctrines to the farthest point. They are alike only in their being both destructive of the existing order of society, and Anarchy is the more destructive of the two. It tears down with no purpose to rebuild.

**HOW WE ARE GOVERNED: An Explanation of the Constitution and Government of the United States. A Book for Young People.** By Anna Laurens Dawes. Pp. 423. 12mo. Boston: D. Lothrop & Co.

Miss Dawes is the daughter of Senator Dawes of Massachusetts, and therefore has had especial facilities for the work of explaining the actual workings of our system of government. As she has resided in Washington she has had her finger on the pulse of the great machine, and she has made the best use of these advantages. Taking the national constitution as her text, she has not confined herself to any formal commentary on the document, but describes the government in its actual workings, and the body of usages which have grown up under the constitution itself. She is, as we would have expected, an optimist in her estimate of our governmental methods. She believes in America and in its constitution, and insists much on the point that we have an effective system of government of the people, by the people and for the people. This we like, even though we are not able to go with her in all her favorable estimates. As her title-page announces, she is writing especially for the young of the land, who can wait for coming years to show them where improvements are needed.

The need of such books as this in the instruction of the young is a crying one. Our public schools are doing very little to fit our boys for the duties of citizenship. A braggadocio school history of the United States, and a dry lot of questions and answers on the text of the national constitution make up the utmost of what is generally attempted in the way of text-book instruction. But we need what Miss Dawes has given us, and we need still more. We need a book that shall show how the local as well as the national governments are conducted. How many boys in the public schools of America can tell the difference between a grand and a petit jury, or the meaning of a *nisi prius* court? Nay, how many students in our colleges can tell this? Miss Dawes gives a chapter to the state governments, but it is chiefly to define their relations to the national government, and she does not go below the states to discuss the county, town or township, and municipal governments, which concern the people just as much as that of the nation.

Miss Dawes says this is a republican, and not a democratic government we have in the United States. More exactly it is a representative democratic republic. It is not a pure democracy, like the Athenian *ecclesia* or the New England town-meeting. Neither is it a republic without democratic features, like Sparta or Venice. She praises the equal representation of the states in the Senate on the ground that without this we "should soon have what would practically be a monarchy, situated in that part of the country which happened to be the most convenient for business and commerce." How the proportional representation of the people in both branches of Congress would plunge us into monarchy or anything equivalent to it, we altogether fail to see. However, when an author has undertaken to find our whole system admirable, we must not look too closely at the reasons for the praise on some points. For ourselves we regard the two-member feature of the national senate as a rag and remnant of privilege, which owes its existence to a colonial state of feeling when the constitution was adopted, and which is destined to go down before the advance of faith in equal rights. Miss Dawes says that in practice "no one is ever allowed to be a candidate who does not live in the district which proposes him." If we are not very much mistaken, one Massachusetts district was represented in a recent Congress by a gentleman who neither did nor ever had lived in that district.

**ILLUSTRERET VERDENSHISTORIE.** Hefte, 83-88. Christiania, (Norway): Alb. Cammermeyer.

These six parts conclude the sixth volume of the admirable illustrated History of the World, in Norwegian, which this enterprising firm has carried to its completion. And what is rare in works published on the continent of Europe, it closes with an exhaustive index of sixty triple-columned pages. These closing numbers are occupied mostly with the general aspects of civiliza-

tion in our century,—its literature, its art and its inventions, concluding with Edison's phonograph. The credit of inventing the telephone is given very properly to Philip Reis, the German claimant, and the date specified is 1861. Fulton and Morse, Ericsson and Edison, are the only American inventors whose names are given. Oliver Evans, John Fitch, Whitney, and the great host of American inventors do not seem to be known in Norway.

Among the finest illustrations in these last pages are a full-page reproduction of Thorwaldsen's Alexander frieze, and his statue of Christ. In the literary portion a deserved prominence is given to Runeberg, Tegner, Ibsen and other Scandinavian authors.

## ART.

### ART IN THE DAILY PAPERS.

IF the press generally would give but a small part of the attention to art and the artists that is daily accorded to base ball and the noble army of pitchers and catchers, the tone of journalism would be improved, and the cultivation of good taste in the community correspondingly promoted. Of that, however, there is no hope, for the admirers of ball far outnumber the lovers of art, and the most that can be expected from the majority of our daily papers is an indiscriminate notice of the most important exhibition of the year, often ground out to the extent of half a column, by an overworked reporter who has also to write out his notes of a dog fight and make a "display" of a railroad accident. This sort of aid to the progress of art afforded by the press is perhaps better than nothing, and yet very little better at that. There is, however, no harm in it, which is more than can be said of another sort of attention which the artists occasionally receive at the hands of newspaper men, mainly from that class of reporters who "work on space." Space work is the bane of modern journalism, furnishing as it does the major part of all the cheap sensational rubbish and vicious trash that is put into current print. An intelligent reporter acquainted with artists and knowing something about art could always find material for an interesting paragraph or two by taking the time and trouble to look for it, but the young fellows who do space work usually have none of the requisite knowledge, and cannot afford for the pay they get to give much time to their narrations. To spin the longest yarn the editor will accept, from such slight material as can be smartly whipped up into a frothy, spicy, "double-header" or, by good luck, inflated into a "display," this is the object the writers on space are obliged to keep in view. Occasionally they get hold of some hint respecting the artists and their works that can be served up in their peculiar style, and then the public is treated to a "stick" or two of poor, cheap twaddle with the shine of the soap-bubble on its surface and empty breath within. Such a one appeared in a city daily within a fortnight. The article was an alleged bit of gossip about girl artists and the furnishing of their studios, and was neither better nor worse than such things usually are. There wasn't a word of truth in it to be sure, and what little information it purported to convey was ridiculously wrong, but the harm of the thing was in the baleful glamour of Sunday newspaper flash gossip cast upon subjects that should be sacred from exploitation by the space speculator. It is a great pity that the daily press cannot or will not give such news about artistic matters and such judicious comment thereon as their value and importance demands, but it is a still greater pity that these interests should be left to the maltreatment of flash writers who are expected to furnish point and seasoning to enliven the dull monotony of routine local reporting. The daily papers of this city could do a great deal to help the cause of art and aid the progress of culture; but if unable or unwilling to deal with these matters intelligently and properly, they can at least let them alone.

### ART NOTES.

AT the Makart sale in Vienna, the study for the celebrated "Entry of Charles V. at Antwerp" brought only 3,000 florins. "The Combat of the Centaurs and Lapithæ" sold for 1,950 florins. Mlle. Sarah Bernhardt's marble high relief, "Ophelia," which was in her exhibition in this country, brought 2,710 florins from an admirer of the actress.

The annual exhibition of the Royal Academy of Fine Arts of Milan will open on August 29, at the Brera Palace, and close on September 30.

The London Telegraph of the 6th July says: Yesterday afternoon the statue of the late Lord F. Cavendish, erected in the Town Hall square, Barrow-in-Furness, was unveiled by Earl Spencer, the former colleague of the deceased nobleman. The ceremony was most impressive, and was witnessed by some thousands of spectators, many of whom had come long distances to be



present. Fortunately the weather was in every respect favorable, and every thing passed off in the most satisfactory manner possible. The statue, which is in bronze, is the work of Mr. A. Bruce Joy, the sculptor, and represents the deceased nobleman in his familiar Inverness cape.

The statue to Linnæus, which was recently unveiled with so much ceremony in Stockholm, stands in the well known park Hultegården. It represents the "flower king"—as he is called in Sweden—at the age of 60, in a meditating attitude, holding the "Systema Naturæ" and a bunch of flowers in his left hand. It is surrounded by allegorical female figures, representing botany, zoology, medicine and mineralogy, and is executed by Professor Kjelberg, the work having occupied five years.

Mr. Ruskin, writing to his curator, states he has no intention of removing his museum from Sheffield, and intimates that Sheffield is the ultimate destination of the painting of St. Mark's, Venice, executed by the late Mr. John Bunney.

The monument by the sculptor Croisy, erected at Le Mans, France, in honor of the Army of the Loire and General Chanzy, will be inaugurated on August 15.

The President, of the Royal Canadian Academy of Arts, Mr. L. R. O'Brien, representing himself and several other leading artists, has written to Mr. Erastus Wiman, President of the New York Canadian Club, offering to place upon its walls a picture by each of the artists of some home scene in Canada, in recognition of the important and useful mission which the club has undertaken in the chief American city.

Alluding again to the fine collection of pictures in the galleries of the late Mrs. Charles Morgan, of New York, it is remarked that none beyond her circle of intimate friends have of late years enjoyed a view of her treasures, for she kept as far from the public as possible, never attending balls or receptions, and entertaining occasionally only her friends in her own home. Of course every one has a right to do as they please with their own, and it is too much to ask of picture owners generally that they shall open their galleries to visitors as Mr. Vanderbilt, Mr. Gibson and Mr. Walters have done; and yet it seems a pity that works of art should be shut up where they cannot be seen. To seclude them from view defeats the object of their existence. They were made to be seen, and whatever aid art can give to the progress of civilization can only be given on condition that works of art shall be accessible to those who can appreciate them. There are picture owners in Philadelphia who could do a great deal to promote the interests of art here and to cultivate artistic taste, by permitting their examples of great masters to be seen on exhibition or under other proper conditions where students could learn from them, and where the people generally could be benefited by them.

The Hart Memorial Association of Lexington, Ky., recently received "Woman Triumphant," the masterpiece of Joel T. Hart, the Kentucky sculptor. It was bought last year from Tiffany, and had remained in Louisville since the exhibition there.

#### COMMUNICATIONS.

##### SENATOR LOGAN'S CANDIDACY IN 1888.

To the Editor of THE AMERICAN:

SIR:—In your number 257, referring to Senator Logan, and to the evident disposition in many quarters to regard him as the coming man of the Republican party you say:

"There are many reasons for which we should be glad to see John A. Logan President of the United States. But there are just as many for the belief that the Republican party would find it impossible to elect him, if nominated. This above all is against such a selection: it would be far from acceptable to the discontented section of the party."

That there is such a disposition abroad in the land is beyond dispute. That it is a growing one is equally certain. If the nominating convention should presently meet, the chances are decidedly that General Logan would be its nominee. As there is no good reason to anticipate any remarkable change in the drift of Republican party sentiment in the course of the next three years, the General, if he lives, is sure to have, in any contingency, a most formidable following in the convention. It is important, therefore, now in the off years, when it is possible to secure dispassionate consideration of the subject, to inquire carefully as to the sufficiency of your "many reasons for the belief" that the General could not be elected if nominated. To this end why not state them all? You state a belief but withhold all your reasons for it except one. As the one you give is open to very serious question, the others may be also; and it may turn out upon examination that, after all, you would discard your doubts, and become, as you seem to be, not only almost, but entirely a convert

to the belief that the General is indeed the coming man, and that he is so because of the very opposite of the belief expressed by you above—because of a growing faith that he can be elected with greater certainty than any one of his probable competitors for the nomination, and that he is the leader, above all others, for the supreme fight before us.

The importance of success to the party, if not to the country, in the next presidential contest can hardly be over-stated, and it may be conceded, as you claim, that no one should be nominated who is not reasonably sure, as the nominee, to receive the hearty support of the whole party, and especially of all sections of the party in the State of New York. But what good reason can you give why General Logan would not receive such support, not only in New York, but in every other doubtful state? Can you say Mr. Conkling will not support him? Yet he did not support Blaine, and the lack of his powerful assistance in the rural districts of New York, and especially in his own county, probably had more to do with the loss of that State than even the now celebrated alliteration of the Reverend Burchard. Besides it may fairly be claimed for General Logan that he is exceptionally popular and strong in all the interior counties of New York where the soldiers and farmers look after the primaries and furnish the bulk of the Republican vote. Now as to the discontented element of the party, do you not substantially answer your own objection when you show that, at the Middlesex Club in Boston, such men as Senator Hoar and Henry Cabot Lodge united to do the General honor? I do not of course mean that Senator Hoar is to be classed among the discontented, or that he is in any way identified with them. He has always been one of the most faithful leaders of his party, as he has been one of its wisest and best. But Mr. Lodge is an Independent Republican, and a very able representative of the highest thought and aspiration of his party, and what I do mean to say is, that so long as the probable nominees of the party have the respect, good will and support of men like Hoar and Lodge it will be safe to assume that the discontented element will be too weak to be dangerous. No nomination that can be made will please everybody; and it is sometimes the highest duty of a party to reward the faithful and to punish its deserters. Certainly those who have betrayed its nominees after pledges to support them ought never again to be able to seriously endanger the party success.

It may fairly be added that in the always doubtful states of Ohio and Indiana, and throughout the entire "rowdy west," no more potent name wherewith to charm voters, and rally them anew to successful battle for the Republican cause can to-day be found than that of the recently elected Senator from Illinois.

BLUFORD WILSON.

Springfield Ill., July 14.

#### AUTHORS AND PUBLISHERS.

THE death of Mrs. Maria Weston Chapman, an early associate and friend of Mr. Garrison, occurred on the 12th inst., at Weymouth, Mass. In 1834, she joined in the movement against slavery, and soon became one of the most active members of the Boston Female Anti-Slavery Society. Indefatigable in her work, she wrote articles, reported meetings, founded the *Liberty Bell*, an annual publication, and in 1840, when the *Anti-Slavery Standard* was established, its creation and subsequent maintenance were due to her liberality, energy, and executive ability, the annual fairs, by which funds were raised, being the means employed. Since the war she has come before the public only as the literary executor and biographer of Harriet Martineau, with whom her friendship began in 1835.

Elizabeth M. Farrand's unpretentious "History of the University of Michigan" is the more remarkable, perhaps, as being a woman's production where a man's might have been expected. Forty years have elapsed since this University held its first commencement, and only fourteen since women were admitted to an equal enjoyment of its privileges, in simple default of any statute or regulation to the contrary. The number of bachelors' degrees taken by them is but 106; of degrees in medicine, 176; in pharmacy, 17; in dentistry, 6; in law, 17. It is clear that the aim of the majority has been to acquire the means of independence. Two-thirds, at least, we are told, of those who have taken academic degrees, "have, within a few months after graduation, commenced a course of teaching which still continues." This is rightly regarded as an evidence of the compatibility of the higher education with sound health. Another curious fact is, that a larger percentage of women than of men have, after taking a regular course, graduated from it.

Mr. George Shakespeare, an old fishing-tackle maker of Wolverhampton, England, who died recently at the age of 74, appears to have strong claims to be regarded as a lineal descendant of the immortal dramatist, to whom his likeness is said to have been so remarkable that an actor of some authority, Mr. Coleman, in writing to the *Times* about the matter, said:—"For my part I needed no other testimony than his face afforded." Mr. J. O. Halliwell-Phillips also supported the claim.



Russian Nihilism has been furnished with a new apology in a recent order which removes all bookstalls from the streets of St. Petersburg, and compels the book hunter to resort to the licensed shops. The literary Muscovite laments in vain the cruel suppression of his favorite haunts where he sought hopefully for treasures that had found their way from private libraries in country homes to the streets of the northern capital. Nearly all educated Russians know one or two languages besides their own; so, as we might expect, there are a vast number of English, German, and French books in Russia. The English book-hunter who gets as far north as St. Petersburg has often found on the bookstalls of that city a volume for which he had looked in vain for years in London.

Professor Eric Schmidt has been appointed editor of the new-found Goethe papers. The poet's diary, covering a period of sixty years, is declared in cable despatches to be of the "most unexpected importance," though why it should be so characterized it would be hard to say. Entirely new personal matters from the hand of Goethe concerning the greater part of his active life constitute a literary event of the very first magnitude. Everything depends on the authenticity of the papers.

At no time since its close has there been such an output of reminiscences of the Civil War as has occurred within the last few months. The readiness of soldiers to tell the stories of their battles was never before so well exemplified. The bibliographer in quest of an interesting line of work, could do nothing more timely than to collect, as he may now do easily, these papers which are appearing in the various magazines, giving them a special shelf and index.

The committee appointed to draw up a code for the transliteration of the Japanese characters into the Roman letters has completed its task, and has commenced the publication of a dictionary and school books in the newly adopted alphabet.—Andre Theuriet, the novelist, was one of the most intimate friends of Bastien-Lepage, and he has now written a brief personal sketch of the painter, in which his character and career are outlined in simple words.

A new work on Herod the Great, will soon be published in London. It attempts to do justice to the character of that "calumniated monarch" and to throw fresh light on the important period of Jewish history immediately preceding the birth of Christianity.

Messrs. Lea Bros. & Co. will publish shortly a new American edition of "A Manual of Elementary Chemistry," by George Fownes, revised by Henry Watts; "Inorganic Chemistry," by Frankland and Japp; "A Text-book of Pharmacology, Materia Medica and Therapeutics," by Brunton T. Lander, M. D.; "A Manual of Treatment by Massage and Methodical Muscle Exercise," by Dr. Joseph Schreiber; and "The Throat and its Diseases," by Lennox Brown.

An English author writes to the newspapers complaining of the narrow margins left nowadays by the London bookbinders. "It seems," he says, "seriously to depreciate the value of books, and to make it difficult to have them properly bound after they have been unduly shorn in cloth boards. The new Bibles are an evidence of this. I have the large edition of Skeat's invaluable 'Etymological Dictionary.' It is in boards, and will, therefore, not bear many years' usage, and it is too crippled to bear another cutting for full binding. The subject is surely important for all books of this kind, that ought to be handed down in good preservation."

Twenty-five years have elapsed since Dr. Daniel Sanders finished his great "Wörterbuch der Deutschen Sprache," in three volumes, a monument of unwearied industry as well as of consummate philological knowledge. The learned doctor has just published a supplementary volume, which contains the scientific and technical terms and other words introduced into the language since 1860, besides many words found in the writings of modern German authors. The writings of Jean Paul alone would furnish sufficient for a moderate dictionary.

Messrs. Tillotson & Son, of Bolton, Lancashire, who are among the chief agents for the supply of works of fiction to the English provincial papers, have secured from Mr. Manville Fenn a novel called "The Master of Ceremonies," from Mr. Farjeon one called "Aunt Parker," from Mrs. Oliphant "The Son of his Father," from Mr. Clark Russell "The Golden Hope," and from the author of "Molly Bawn," "The Lady of Brankmere." In addition to these novels the same firm are providing short stories by Ouida, Mr. William Black, Miss Braddon, Miss Broughton, Mr. Thomas Hardy, Mr. Joseph Hatton, and other novelists of repute.

Dr. Oliver Wendell Holmes, in a letter on the subject of international copyright, published in the *Century*, makes a strong plea in behalf of literary work as an article of trade, for which the public should pay reasonable prices to the author, when he says: "Is not the product of the author's industry an addition to the wealth of his country and of civilization, as much as if it were a ponderable or measurable substance? It cannot be weighed in the grocer's scales, or measured by the shopkeeper's yardstick. But nothing is so real, nothing so permanent, nothing of human origin so prized. Better lose the Parthenon than the Iliad; better level St. Peter's than blot out the Divina Commedia; better blow up St. Paul's than strike Paradise Lost from the treasures of the English language." He sympathizes keenly with his British comrade in letters in the losses sus-

tained by him at the hands of American "pirates," though the British author, if he comes to poverty in his old age, may receive a small pension from his government; but as to the poor American author, whose works may be on every stall in Europe, no "pension will ever keep him from dying in the poorhouse."

It is said that Alexander H. Stephens left a journal containing his prison experiences in Fort Warren.—The publication of Mr. John H. Ingram's work on Edgar Poe's "Raven" has been postponed until September.—The British Bible Society issued a New Testament at two cents a copy. In nine months 950,000 copies have sold.—"Suakin, 1885," a sketch of the campaign, "by an officer who was there," is promised immediately by Messrs. Kegan, Paul & Co., London.

Professor Andrew D. White, who has resigned the presidency of Cornell University, is opposed to the theory that the president of a college should be chosen chiefly on account of executive ability, and without special regard to scholarship. Without high attainments as a scholar, he does not believe it possible for a man to impress himself and his ideas upon the undergraduates. The successful president, he thinks, must combine in himself both qualities, each developed to a high degree.

More than a thousand persons who voted at the suggestion of the Philadelphia Press decided that Harriet Beecher Stowe is the most popular living novelist, and that Longfellow's "Evangeline" is the most popular poem in the English language.—A writer in *Blackwood* undertakes to demonstrate that the "other poet" referred to by Shakespeare in sonnets 78—86 was Dante.—The first part of an encyclopedic dictionary in Bengali, edited by two native scholars, has just been published in India.

Mr. S. R. Van Campen of New York, has returned to London for the further prosecution of his literary researches relating to Holland, in the British museum.—I. C. Paestion, an Austrian writer, has published at Vienna, an excellent description of Iceland, historical, geographical and ethnological.—Under the title of "Les Affaires du Pole Nord" (Hachette, Paris) M. Wilfrid de Fonvielle, who is not only an eminent aeronaut, but interests himself in every form of exploration, has just published a full and thrilling account of the Greeley expedition. He makes a vivid narrative of the exploits, mistakes and fatalities of this latest Arctic adventure.

#### NOTES ON PERIODICALS.

IN the *Atlantic*, for August, Miss Murfree's serial, "The Prophet of the Great Smoky Mountains," is ended—in a dramatic, though rather unsatisfactory way. The strength of her story lies in its vigorous drawing of the mountain characters, and her fine descriptions of natural scenery and phenomena. Yet the *Prophet* himself is less distinct and sufficient than some of the other figures, *Rick*, for instance, and *Dorinda*. It happens, by the way, that in this same issue of the magazine Charles Dudley Warner's description of his tour "On Horseback" in the mountains of western North Carolina comes almost directly in contact with the scene of Miss Murfree's tale, and he, too, has something to say of the wild, free, unconventional "moonshine" whisky population of the high interior region. "Looking off from High Bluff, on Roan Mountain," (in northwestern North Carolina), he says: " . . . we could see, a small pyramid on the southwest horizon, King's Mountain, in South Carolina, estimated to be distant one hundred and fifty miles. To the north, Roan falls from this point abruptly, and we had, like a map below us, the low country all the way into Virginia. . . . Off to the west by south lay the Great Smoky Mountains, disputing eminence with the Blacks."

The *Publishers' Weekly* issues, July 18, a special "educational number" giving a list of educational publishers in the United States, and a complete alphabetical price list of their publications, by authors and editors. The value of this compilation is manifest, and the showing is one most creditable to the American book trade. 160 educational publishers are represented in this catalogue; of the total number New York claims 48, Philadelphia 27, Boston 19, and Chicago 7.

Mr. Warner found much bad cookery in his ride, (it was in 1884), and remarks that one cannot think it surprising that a population so fed should have been rebellious. But the region he was riding through was loyal! At one place, however, he discovered a good hotel, established by Philadelphians, and he remarks: "There is this to be said about Philadelphia—and it will go far in pleading for it in the last day against its monotonous rectangularity and the Babel-like ambition of its Public Building—that wherever its influence extends there will be found comfortable lodgings and the luxury of an undeniably excellent cuisine. The visible seal that Philadelphia sets on its enterprise all through the South is a good hotel."

The second issue of Volume IX. of the *Pennsylvania Magazine of History and Biography* contains the first instalment,—a liberal one, too,—of a historical study of the Virginia Colony, under Charles I. and Charles II., by Edward D. Neill, of Minnesota, the title being "Virginia Carolorum." An interesting paper is the "Diary of James



Allen," from 1770 to 1778. He was the son of Chief Justice William Allen, and the grandson of Andrew Hamilton. He became a neutral, after the Declaration of Independence, while his brothers John, Andrew, and William took the side of the Crown. His diary throws additional light on the rough and trying times of 1776-78 in Pennsylvania, when the men who resolved to play the game of politics on the side of Independence found themselves able and perhaps constrained to trample down the influence of every other element of society. Allen himself seems to have been a quiet and harmless man, really neutral, and refraining from activity on the colonial side simply because of his unreadiness to break loose from the mother country. He died in 1778.

Two "solid" contributions only are in *Lippincott's* for August, one being an article on "The Scottish Crofters," by Prof. David Bennett King, and the other Mr. "Edmund Kirk's" second paper on "The Pioneers of the South-West." The number is chiefly devoted to lighter material, including several good samples of fiction. Mr. F. C. Baylor's serial, "On This Side," is approaching its conclusion. It has had some odd features, especially in its contrast of American and English ways of thought and action.

#### PUBLICATIONS RECEIVED.

THE HISTORY OF THE SURPLUS REVENUE OF 1837; Being an account of its Origin, its Distribution Among the States, and the Uses to Which it was Applied. By Edward G. Bourne, B. A., Foote Scholar in Yale College. Pp. 161. New York: G. P. Putnam's Sons. (Philadelphia: J. B. Lippincott Co.)

THE JOURNALS OF MAJOR-GEN. C. G. GORDON, C. B., AT KARTOUM. Printed from the Original MSS. Introduction and Notes by A. Egmont Hake. With Portrait, Maps and Illustrations. Pp. 479. \$2.00. Boston: Houghton, Mifflin & Co. (Philadelphia: J. B. Lippincott Co.)

THE DEVIL'S PORTRAIT. By Anton Giulio Barrili. Translated from the Italian by Evelyn Wodehouse. Pp. 312. \$0.75. New York: William S. Gottsberger. (Philadelphia: J. B. Lippincott Co.)

#### DRIFT.

—In Sardinia, Sicily, and the region around Naples, large cork plantations are being destroyed in the improvident haste of their owners to realize profit from the superior quality of tannin afforded by the bark, and from the carbonate of soda made out of the ashes of the wood. The French have planted this valuable oak largely in Algiers, where there is now over 500,000 acres in good condition. The number of trees in Spain is also increasing. Its continues to grow for 150 years and reaches the height of some 50 feet. The wood is not valuable except for fuel. It is thought that the tree would thrive in California.

—The five physicians who discuss the subject of cholera and means of averting it, in the August *North American Review*, do not give signs of much faith in Dr. Ferran's scheme of inoculation, though Dr. Wood remarks that the possibility of self-protection by this process is "a question of the near future." Dr. Wood also thinks that while "presence of mind may be good in an epidemic, absence of

body is better." Dr. Leale, however, encouragingly says: "We who have battled with epidemic Asiatic cholera in its most malignant form at the homes of those affected, can testify that absolute quarantine prevents its entrance, thorough disinfection exterminates it, and proper treatment carries a very large proportion of even the severest cases to recovery."

—An English newspaper, in a recent issue, says: "If our own finances are to be regarded as in disorder owing to a deficit of fifteen millions, what is to be said of those of France, with her twenty odd millions of deficit, which she is making no preparations to meet by fresh taxation? The growth of the French debt is something appalling. When M. Leon Say was Finance Minister he consolidated a large floating debt, and the total of the consolidated debt then stood at £880,000,000, twenty per cent. more than our own. Since then,—in only three years—another floating debt has sprung up, which by the end of the present year is likely to attain £80,000,000. Already one-third of the ordinary budget, which stands at the enormous figure of £120,000,000, is required for the service of the regular debt."

—The amount of literary activity in India can, to a certain extent, be gauged by the number of publications registered in the different provinces. From the recently published for returns 1883 it appears that in that year in Madras 763 books and pamphlets and 55 periodicals were registered, an increase of 77 over the previous year; in Bombay 1,484 works were registered, an increase of 253; in Bengal the number of works was 2,218, an increase of no fewer than 650, the greatest increase being in books of Bengali, in which, moreover, a higher standard of excellence is noted. In the North-Western Provinces the publications decreased from 1,193 in 1882 to 960 in 1883; but in the Punjab they increased from 1,198 to 1,786.

—The king of Sweden has resolved to award a prize on his sixtieth birthday for some considerable discovery in pure mathematics. This prize consists of a gold medal with the king's portrait; and also of a purse of 2,500 kroner. Mr. Carl Weierstrass, in Berlin; Mr. Charles Hermite, in Paris; and Mr. G. Mettag Liffler are to propose the mathematical questions, and later to report to his Majesty on the different essays.

—The Prefect of the Seine, in asking a further grant in favor of the municipal libraries which have of late been opened in Paris, states that a considerable addition has been made to them since his last report, for whereas there were only 24 of them at the close of 1883, there are now 42, and this total will be raised to 46 by the end of the year. His object is to have a library in each of the 80 "quarters" in which Paris is for municipal purposes divided; but this will not be effected for three or four years at the least. The number of volumes read between the 1st of October, 1883, and the 30th of September, 1884, was 609,762, showing an increase of 185,475 over the total for the previous twelvemonth, which itself exhibited an increase of 151,000 over that for the previous year. Of the books read last year 400,631 were novels. Among other books lent were 22,974 scores of music. Most of these municipal libraries have been placed in the communal school for boys, and the masters have been appointed librarians, receiving a welcome addition of \$75 or \$150 to their salary. The total expenditure per annum is not more than \$13,000.

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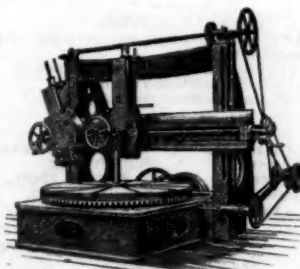
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